

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. XL

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

No. 6.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BATTLEFORD, June 9, 1882

Mail left for Edmonton yesterday evening. Col. Richardson and Col. Herchmer left for Edmonton on Tuesday last.

Reports of the Hanlan-Trickett race received by mail say that it was the easiest victory that Hanlan ever won.

It is reported that this telegraph line was sold by the government on the 16th of last month—probably to the Great North-Western Company.

LOCAL.

REAL estate business is slow.

G. RATH is burning a kiln of lime.

We were mistaken in our remark on another page, that the court was too poor to advertise its sittings. See new advertisement.

Hot weather and light showers all week. The grass and crops are more than growing. Highest thermometer 84 above on Monday, 10 vest 40 above on Friday of last week.

THE Wah-sat-now band of Indians, seventeen families, have about 15 acres of crop in, five acres of which is new breaking. Blue Quill's, at Egg Lake, have a similar amount.

Two Americans arrived from Pen d'Orielle Lake, Idaho, on Friday. They brought three pack and two saddle horses besides two pack mules. They will settle, if they like the country.

A C.P.R. survey party numbering fifty men, in charge of Major Hurd, arrived at Calgary on the 28th of last month. They will work on the survey of the line through the mountains this summer.

THE last rafts that came down the river met the Goldfinder about five miles above Charlie Stevens' place, making slow progress against the current. She is steered by means of a large oar in the bow.

LIQUOR permits this year will not be for any larger quantity than two gallons, and alcohol will not be allowed to any persons except physicians and others who are known to require it for medicinal purposes.

THE child of Mr. Fairbanks of Fort Saskatchewan, to which the Marquis of Lorne stood godfather at Duck lake last fall, died of whooping cough last week. Mr. Fairbanks is absent on a trip to Winnipeg.

CAPT. GAGNON is back from Lac la Biche. The woman Lizette Cardinal is committed for trial on a charge of concealment of birth. She is being brought to Ft. Saskatchewan by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Pruden, who are sworn in as special constables.

THE river is still high. There is water enough in it to float the Great Eastern and it is about the consistency and color of thin gruel. Considerable drift wood, consisting of large and small trees, principally spruce, has been passing during the week.

J. J. McHUGH, who has been appointed sub-inspector of Indian farms, arrived at Calgary lately. He reports that a party of 500 emigrants is preparing to leave Ottawa for the Bow River country. Besides this many visitors and a considerable immigration is expected there this season.

W. MAJOR left on Wednesday with a man and team to put up new poles on the part of the telegraph line burnt down lately near the Grizzly Bear Coulee. At present the line is kept up temporarily on small poles, but is working badly. No repairer has been permanently stationed at Grizzly Bear Coulee yet.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the Belmont school house on Monday evening last with a view to starting the school again. A committee consisting of J. Gullion, M. McLeod and J. Fraser was appointed to collect information, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Baird, to lay before a future meeting of the subscribers to the school fund. The prospect of getting the school started again is good.

THE new ferry scow at Fort Saskatchewan made its first trip on Wednesday last. It is considerably larger and better than the one which was destroyed this spring.

H. S. YOUNG, of the H.B.Co. arrived from Lac la Biche on Thursday last. He reports the crops as looking well in that settlement. The fur trade was better last winter than it has been for many years. The construction of Peter Pruden's grist mill is in progress. The timber for it was all got out last winter. The mill is about 23 miles from the settlement. The Indians in that vicinity pulled through last winter very well, but the Heart Lake band of Chipewyans lost a number of members by death from disease. The cause is supposed to be simple weakness of constitution caused by a long course of close intermarriage in the tribe. They are very progressive in regard to farming but at the present rate of decrease the band will soon be extinct.

A MEETING of the trustees of the cemetery was held at All Saint's church on Saturday last at which Rev. Dr. Newton and Rev. Mr. Baird of Edmonton and Rev. Father Grandin and Brother Bowes of St. Albert were present. Considerable conversation took place respecting the possibility of obtaining a piece of ground nearer the Fort, chiefly introduced by the Roman Catholic gentlemen. None, however, could be suggested nearer than the ground already chosen at the public meeting. Mr. S. Wilkinson was also present by request, he appearing to have an impression that the ground chosen was on his place. However, he did not object if on the survey being made it proved not to be on his 320 acres, or detrimental to his river frontage. Indeed he would agree to anything reasonable in the public interest. Rev. Dr. Newton was asked to draw up an application to the government for the requisite deed for a cemetery, which the Rev. gentleman was willing to do as soon as a survey was made, so that a proper description could be given as a basis for the deed.

BIRTHS.

YOUNG.—At Lac la Biche, N.W.T., on the 19th May, the wife of Harrison S. Young, H.B.Co., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACRAE-CHISHOLM.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of Mr. W. Anderson, Indian Agent, by the Rev. Canon Newton, Miss RACHEL ANGELIQUE CHISHOLM, formerly of London, Ont., to Mr. J. A. MACRAE, of the Indian Agency, Edmonton.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Tenders for the following supplies, to be delivered at the Mounted Police barracks at Ft. Saskatchewan will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 20th day of June, 1882. BEEF, 15,000 lbs., to be delivered as required, commencing 1st July next, and continuing to 30th June, 1883. POTATOES, 6,000 lbs., to be delivered on or before 10th October. OATS, 20,000 lbs., to be delivered one quarter during September and balance during October. BRAN, 500 lbs., to be delivered in September. HAY, 100 tons, upland, to be cut in July, and delivered, one quarter during August, and balance during September and October. STRAW, 10 tons, to be delivered in November.

The person to whom the contract is awarded will be required to furnish satisfactory securities, and to execute such formal contract as may be required. The lowest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

LEO. GAGNON, Inspector.

WM. STIFF,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.

Property bought and sold on Commission, Accounts collected, Estates managed for non-residents, Information furnished to Intending Settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall buildings.

FOUND.—A brown horse, unbroken, 3 years old, white face, one white hind leg, no brand. Came to the premises of the undersigned last summer. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

R. LOGAN.

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT COURT, Division No. 3. The sittings of the above court will be held in the School House, Edmonton, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1882.

L. J. MUNRO,
Dep'ty Clerk of the Court.

\$20 REWARD.

Strayed from Clover Bar, south side of the river, on Tuesday, May 30th, a yoke of working oxen, perfectly quiet. The high ox is six years old, dark brindled color, branded "R.S." on the left hip, had a large bell on when last seen. The off one is a red and white steer, 4 years old, branded on the horn with two crescents, close together. Both had leather halters on. Are supposed to be in the vicinity of Hay Lakes. A reward of \$20 will be paid to any one bringing these oxen to the undersigned, at Clover Bar.

ALEX. FRASER.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge, No. 1 U. D.G.R.M. An Emergency meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall on Monday evening next, the 12th inst., at 7.30 p.m. All the brethren are requested to be punctually in attendance. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Work in the M. M. degree. By order of the W. M.

W. STIFF, Sec'y.

DOMINION DAY.

EDMONTON DISTRICT RACES AND SPORTS WILL BE HELD ON THE RACE COURSE, EDMONTON, COMMENCING 10 A.M., 1ST JULY.

FOOT RACES.

1st. 1 mile race, open to all, entrance \$1.00; 2nd, half mile race, open to all, entrance \$1.00; 3rd, quarter mile race, open to all, entrance \$1.00; 4th, 200 yds., open to all, entrance \$2.00; 5th, 100 yds., open to all, entrance \$3.00; 6th, 100 yds. open to boys from 11 to 15 years old, entrance free; 7th, 100 yards, open to boys from 8 to 10 years old, entrance free; 8th, squaws race, entrance free.

JUMPING.

Standing long jump, running long jump, standing high jump, vaulting with pole, entrance \$1.00 to each.

Throwing cricket ball, entrance \$1.00.

Tug of war, squaws, entrance free.

AFTERNOON.

MORSE RACES.

1st, One mile dash, entrance \$3.00; 2nd, Quarter mile, in heats, 3 entries or no race, entrance \$2.00, weight 100 lbs up; 3rd, half mile, in heats, 100 lbs up, entrance \$2.00; 4th, slow race, half mile, entrance \$1.00; 5th, trot to buckboards or waggons, half mile heats, entrance \$2.00; 6th, dash of quarter mile, open to all horses hitched in genuine Red River carts, entrance \$1.00; consolation race open beaten horses, entrance free.

The following horses are considered too good to enter any but the mile race, Boston Boy, Little Angus, Vallandingham and Mr. S. Cunningham's sorrel.

Programmes will be issued containing value of purses and general information before races take place.

The committee request that parties desirous of entering horses in any of the above races will send name of horse and entrance fee to any member of committee before 27th June.

Parties from a distance can enter on morning of race. This rule applies to other sports.

STUART D. MULKINS, Sec'y-Treas.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Ontario Pacific Railway Company asks for incorporation.

Over 9,000,000 acres of Dominion lands were surveyed last year.

Works are being erected in Montreal for the smelting of iron by the petroleum process.

The Montreal Witness reminds those who work for their living, and those who speculate, that the tortoise beat the hare at last.

A bill has been lately passed in the U.S. Congress which disfranchises every person in any territory guilty of polygamy or adultery.

In Manitoba and the North-West last year there were 438,707 acres of land homesteaded 263,647 preempted, and 355,164 sold. Total receipts \$234,660.

Mr. Gilmor, an M.P. from the border between New Brunswick and Maine, in a speech in the House said that the leading conservatives along the border were ardent and loud-mouthed protectionists from daylight until dark, and equally ardent free traders from dark till daylight.

The Montreal Witness having been taken to task for opposing the protective system when there was a popular clamor for it, says: "Let us grant that there was a popular clamor. Let us grant that opposing that clamor has cost us a very great deal. There is something higher in this world than success. If one knows a nostrum to be mischievous it is his business to set his face against it without counting the cost of his opposition. If one believes a current of speculation to be hurtful to the country it is his duty to stand in the midst of the current—if alone then alone—to battle with the stream, and live for the time when the truth will prevail." It is clear from the above that John Dougall is not dead yet.

MR. EDITOR.—In your issue of May 13th where Donald McLeod tries to figure so conspicuously as a wronged man, I must say it is truly refreshing to those who know the grasping tendencies of the man. He tries to so completely annihilate me and gloat over my little claim that it compels me to say a word or two in defence. On my arrival here two years ago I saw some good laying land at Little Mountain some four or five miles north of here, and stated my intention to Donald McLeod of occupying some of it. To this he objected saying that it was a reserve which he had staked out for some parties in the east, which parties have not arrived yet. Not wishing to interfere with his rights, above all others, that intention was abandoned. In the fall I pitched my tent on unoccupied land across the river, east from here. During the winter, in company with one Robertson, I put up a house, and while occupying it was confronted by four prior claimants. Besides these along comes McLeod and drags what little timber grew in a gulch on the lot and would make any pretence to a saw-log, across the river to his mill and cuts the smaller timber for cattle corrals, the most of which he leaves there to rot. But that seems to be all right—its McLeod's. I stated the situation to parties on the north side of the river and was informed by settlers both old and new that there was a vacant claim which had never been occupied by any person as owner, adjoining McLeod on the west. I then enquired of McLeod as to his boundary and found it was as stated, so I concluded to occupy the place, but did not tell him of my intention. I also knew that he had offered to sprout this claim with a person the previous fall but land being then of comparatively little value the sprout did not catch. About a year since I put a house on the lot adjoining McLeod and went into occupation, relinquishing the claim across the river, which is now occupied by four new settlers that were not then in the country when farmer four objected to me, and McLeod finds a claim to the east of them, and another about three miles south-west of here. When he states that I built my house between his house and field he must mean between his field on his claim on this side of the river and his house on his claim on the other side of the river, or else is making a statement regardless of truth to deceive persons who do not know him, for it will not deceive any person who does. After I put my house on this

claim in daylight, assisted by his neighbors, he disputes my right, and in proof of this pointed to a smudge which he had used for the purpose of smoking flies from his cattle, to the east of my house, as evidence of such claim, in answer to which I remarked Maitland and I must have twenty claims between this and Winnipeg for we left that many smudges on our way up. Mr. McLeod then said with oaths and curses that he did not care. This spot where my house stood was a reserve mysther, on which he was going to build an enormous hotel. We next find this avaricious man selling three chains on the front of his claim and parallel to his eastern boundary, to one C. Stewart then employing R. Bourne, D.L.S., to make what was termed a trial survey and shifts the lines so that McLeod's line is moved sufficiently west to cover up my little claim, but before he puts the D.L.S. to work he gets the signatures of all the old settlers that he can to the contract with Bourne, as a matter of form merely, and to secure to R. Bourne his pay; the real object of which was to work a little west toward the more valuable part of the town site and put a good appearance on the movement; and then McLeod states with such a self-assuring air that my house is but three and one-half chains west of his eastern boundary. Why a child would know that if this manipulator of boundaries had induced Bourne to move that east line three chains farther west I would then be but half a chain from his east line. I think, McLeod, that you score no point there. When McLeod states that he saved my shanty three times from going over the hill, we hear him but we do not know it, but do know that when the mob, vigilantes, or what you call them, were throwing Mr. George's house over he exclaimed with an oath, if he had five gallons of whiskey there is another house that would follow, meaning the one in which I live. How does that sound compared with his version? And when this land grabber puts forth such a pitiful howl about me plowing up the public road, it is heart-rending to know that he himself has the same public road and the same plowing staked into town lots ready to catch the first victim that may present himself at the financial altar of A. Macdonald & Co. and that these would be Ahab's, care nothing about roads, customs, regulations or any other person's rights. It is land and money they are after; and I here caution tender-footed investors to be careful where they lay their money down as I intend to contest this claim out to a final settlement and when decided in my favor will not recognize any sales made by another party. We now find this man of many ponies and much land gone to the far south claim sprouting, this part of the country not being large enough to satisfy his mania for broad acres, which is unparalleled by the annals of the land nabobs of the east. (For the benefit of the uninitiated I will explain this claim sprouting process: A capitalist, grabber, etc., picks up a poor man with a team and plow, looks out a location where there is a probability of a quick rise, stakes out a claim and puts the man with the plow on it to occupy it; but before this takes place an agreement is entered into to divide the claim with the capitalist when the patent is procured; and if this boundary manipulator, claim-staker, smudge verifier, sproutee, frontiersman thirteen years out has by the success of his artifices deluded himself to the zenith of consequentiality, he must not count on a quiet walk in over my shanty. It is truly nauseating to witness the gall of these gentlemen. Since McLeod has sold a three-fourths undivided interest in his Edmonton claim to A. Macdonald & Co., the latter has staked out a site for the mammoth hotel on my claim, and when I notified him to put no building there he assured me with the greatest complaisance that he would do it, and that there is a law of equity which, when his hotel is built, will compel me to sell to him this land on which his hotel will stand. I did not know there was any such law or court in existence, nor do I know it yet. The veritable Ahab; does he think to gain my little pot yard that way? Again he assures me that it is not of much account any way, but if it was worth one or two hundred thousand dollars and I would knock down half to these entrusted with the responsibility of settling such matters, I might easily get it. I would just intimate

that so far I have failed to identify the builders of this Dominion or their subalterns with any such trick, and should he place his buildings there and try it on he may find his hotel where his whole half million cannot reach it. But these are mighty men, men of renown, that are doing great things and going to do great things and would have people believe their actions and words are above suspicion. It looks rather suspicious when McLeod says if the government do not remove my house he will do it himself. Does this great chief think new settlers are a community of Siwash or cringing dependants that his aggressive actions are to be unrestrained by any power or his word undoubted in the slightest particular. If people knew him as I do they would know by experience his word was not good for a small piece of twisted tow or a large gimlet.

W. HUMBERSTONE.

BEEF FOR SALE

BY THE

CUT OR CARCASE

AT THE MARKET HOUSE,

at lowest rates for cash or grain.

D. M. McDOUGALL,
Beef Contractor

EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment we of Portage la Prairie.

Pemmican and dried buffalo meat has long been a stranger at the table, and its place has been taken by substantial more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

In the billiard room a refreshing drink of cool Temperance Colonization Beer can always be had.

Good stabling attached.
DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

WHERE TO GO

to get the best goods at the lowest prices is

BROWN & CURRIE'S

We have the largest and most complete stock in the whole North-West, and have already established beyond a doubt the reputation for selling the cheapest and best goods comprising

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY

AND FANCY GOODS

which were all purchased of the leading houses in Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto and can now be sold at prices within reach of all. Our ready-made clothing is the best that can be produced. All selected specially by samples from the best and most reliable manufacturers in the line.

Call and judge for yourselves.

N. B.—Grain taken in exchange for goods.

BROWN & CURRY

LOCAL.

NAILS are getting scarce.

GARDEN stuff is doing well.

Now is the time to do breaking.

ROADS are improving and swamps are drying up.

THE attendance at the public school stands at from 30 to 34.

CATTLE are thriving and the price of beef is likely to come down shortly.

CHIEF MICHEL CELLIMOU's band of Crees has 80 acres of crop in at Lac Ste. Anne.

A NUMBER of fields at Big Lake have not been sown this year. Too much wild oats.

NATIVE flour is more plentiful now than it has been at the same time of any past year.

FRED. SACHE has commenced the erection of a building on a part of the James Rowland estate.

PLENTY of sturgeon and other kinds of fish were still being caught in the river at Victoria at last accounts.

No mining by hand has been done this year yet. Everyone is after golden grain instead of grains of gold.

REV. PERE LEDUC returned on Tuesday last from Bow River accompanied by Rev. Father Scollen and others.

PICNIC of the Belmont people at the Hermitage grove on Whitsun-Tuesday. A pleasant time was spent.

P. BALLENDINE reported that thirteen miles of the telegraph line was burnt down east of Grizzly Bear Coulee.

THE late hot weather set the merchants getting their mowers and rakes in order for the summer campaign.

MESSRS. J. M. Wright and W. Stiff have commenced the erection of a dwelling on a part of the Jas. Rowland estate.

REPORTS from the different reserves say that the Indians are taking more kindly to farming this spring than ever before.

THE Riviere QuiBarre Indian farm has about thirty acres of crop in. Forty acres more were ready but seed could not be procured.

ONE of Dan Noyes' rafts is stuck at the White Mud. The gang had to build a small raft on which to come down. They arrived on Wednesday night.

W. HUMBERSTONE has purchased the lumber in Z. George's celebrated building which was thrown over the bank last winter, and will re-erect it at his brick yard.

J. A. MITCHELL has purchased J. Favel's, jr., lower claim at Victoria, for \$50. The claim is at the extreme eastern end of the settlement adjoining that purchased by Mr. Scott, and has four or five acres broken, but no buildings.

THE Ft. Saskatchewan boys say that the reason they cannot accept the challenge of the Edmonton Cricket Club is that they have been unable to practice as the Edmonton Club has their bats and wickets borrowed.

A SITTINGS of the Saskatchewan District Court, division No. 3, will be held in the Edmonton school house, beginning at ten o'clock, a.m., on Thursday next, JUNE 15th. At the court seems to be too poor to advertise, we give the above notice free.

JOSEPH CHABOT writes as follows from Fort Saskatchewan: "Since challenges are the order of the day for the 1st of July, what say you to a dance. I, Joseph Chabot, will put the big bounce on any man at Edmonton for \$25 to dance a clog, Irish jig, sand jig or song and dance for championship of the N.W.T."

MR. CARSON, who arrived lately from Fort Pitt has taken up land on the Sturgeon River, preferring that country to the south side of the Saskatchewan where he intended to locate at first. There are over twenty farms taken up now on the Sturgeon where last winter there were only two or three.

J. GOODRIDGE's new hotel building, is in progress. The cellar is dug and the foundation laid, and work is being proceeded with as fast as material can be procured. It will be ready for occupation in July. The dimensions are, main building, 24x30, two stories high, kitchen in the rear 18x20, cellar 16x20, 6 feet deep under main building. The foundation is laid on tamarac posts, and the building will be balloon frame with brick veneer.

At a meeting held in the Edmonton school house on Wednesday evening, Donald Ross, Esq., in the chair, it was determined to hold races and sports on Dominion Day. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from the public consisting of Ed. Brousseau, Geo. Gagnon, Alex. Taylor, Jos. Lake, Stuart D. Mulkins, A. McNichol, Jas. Reid, John Ashen and Arthur D. Patton. At a meeting of the committee Thursday morning, Stuart D. Mulkins was appointed secretary and Treasurer. The committee of management request the residents of the Edmonton district to join with them in their endeavor to make this celebration a complete success.

THE first number of the Winnipeg Daily Journal, which proposes to deal exclusively with all that pertains to or affects the real estate, financial or commercial interests of Manitoba, arrived by last mail. It has four pages, five columns to a page, but will enlarge and improve in every way provided it has not been drowned out by the late floods, price \$5 a year. Craig & Co. are the publishers, and in making their apology to the public they say: "If any one imagines that this paper is an organ, it is an organ that we propose to grind ourselves, to play upon it whatever tunes we judge best. And if at times any tunes so played should happen to offend anybody, it will not be the fault of the tunes themselves, nor the artistic manner in which they happen to be performed. The fault will lie with the individual displeased, with probably his lack of sound musical judgment." The above, we beg to remark, also expresses the position of the BULLETIN to a dot.

EASTERN mail arrived on Saturday morning early and left on Monday morning, taking the south trail to Battleford. Three through bags and a way bag of mail and four parcels of express matter came on it. No letters came. Four through bags were booked from Winnipeg and the letters are doubtless in the missing bag. Mr. Ballendine the sub-contractor, who brought the mail this trip can give no account of it, not knowing whether he received it at Battleford or not. It might have been left at the Beaver River, the only place on the road from Battleford where he was obliged to unload. He will make thorough search for it on his return trip. It seems the carriers between different points do not sign a receipt for the matter committed to their charge, the contractors at Winnipeg being responsible for everything. Considerable sums of money were expected by this mail and the non-arrival of the letters is causing considerable anxiety. Although no letters for Edmonton or Ft. Saskatchewan came a miscellaneous assortment for Ft. Walsh, Ft. McLeod, Winnipeg, Rapid City and other points along the line, besides some for Edmonton, Ontario, did come, and of course had to be hauled back again. We do not wish to cast any reflection on the clerks in the Winnipeg office, but it does seem as though the Temperance Colonization Society would find ample scope for their philanthropic endeavors among the men whomake up the mails, for not a mail arrives but brings a large amount of miscarried matter.

EDITOR EDMONTON BULLETIN.

SIR,—We, the cricket community of Fort Saskatchewan consider the challenge of the Edmonton Cricket Club unkind. It is directly pointed at Fort Saskatchewan, when they must be aware that we are unable to practice for reasons which good taste forbids us to mention. As, however, the challenge includes the whole of the N.W.T. (why not the whole world), probably some aspiring club from Shoal Lake, or Fort McLeod may respond, or possibly the Australian Eleven might be tempted.

In any case we would not accept their challenge as our members are as yet few, and we could ill afford the loss of life which must inevitably ensue from a collision with the redoubtable E.C.C. if reports of previous matches and practice games be true.

Yours respectfully,
CRICKET.

The Winnipeg, Portage and Emerson papers brought by last mail speak of the real estate boom as having slackened off somewhat. Hope the bottom has not fallen out.

BOARDING HOUSE.

South side of Main street, between McDougall's Hall and Heirnick's store.
First class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates.

J. GOODRIDGE,
Proprietor.

STUART D. MULKINS,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

Coal Claims and Timber Limits located and general information afforded on application.

Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West.

Office, Main Street, next door to A. MacDonald & Co's store, Edmonton, N.W.T.

WOOD & LAKE,

EDMONTON, N.W.T.,

Real Estate Brokers. Correspondence solicited.

G. SLACK WOOD. JOSEPH LAKE.

EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.

Pemmican and dried buffalo meat has long been a stranger at the table, and its place has been taken by substantial more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

In the billiard room a refreshing drink of cool Temperance Colonization Beer can always be had.

Good stabling attached.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

CITY OF SASKATCHEWAN,

Situated at the head of navigation on the west side of the North Saskatchewan River, opposite Fort Saskatchewan, the head quarter's of the N. W. M. Police.

P. Heiminck, who has the most promising sites in this City, offers great inducements to persons who wish to possess themselves of valuable property in this the great city of the North-West.

The advantages of this site for a city are undisputed and not to be surpassed by any position on the North Saskatchewan, it is the center of five leading highways, viz: Lac la Biche, Battleford, Bow River, Athabasca Peace River and the mining regions of British Columbia, it has full facilities for wharfage and is near to wood and coal, has ample facilities for reaching the timber regions of the North, the situation is dry and pretty and has been chosen for its superior advantages by an experienced government officer as the best and most probable crossing for a railroad on the North Saskatchewan.

All information given and correspondence solicited by the proprietor, as above.

P. HEIMINCK.

X ST. JEAN.

CABINET MAKER.

SteamFurnitureFactory in rear of Heiminck's store, Main St..

All descriptions of household furniture kept constantly on hand.

BANKING HOUSE

—of—

A. MACDONALD & Co., Edmonton

transact a general banking business. Deposits received and drafts issued on Battleford Winnipeg and all points east.

A. MACDONALD & Co

H. SHOREY & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

MONTREAL.

Clothing in endless variety at all prices and in the latest styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

QUICKSILVER at Frank Oliver's

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

is published every Saturday morning at the office, Main Street, Edmonton.

Subscription price, \$2.00 for 26 issues, or six months.

Advertising rates: Five lines, three insertions, \$1.00; Transient advertisements, four cents a line each insertion.

Season advertisements \$1.00 per line.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 10, 1882.

THE LAST LAND ACT.

It appears that we were mistaken in stating some weeks ago that the Land Act lately passed at Ottawa gave the squatters every right they could reasonably ask for. We have not seen a copy of the bill but a synopsis of it published in the Saskatchewan Herald of a late date says distinctly that the Government will not undertake to protect squatters on Railway or Hudson Bay Company's lands in advance of survey. The Hudson Bay Company are allowed the privilege of foregoing their right to any land which may have been squatted on and of taking an equal amount elsewhere within the same township but there is nothing compelling them to do so, nor any inducement offered. The way the squatter stands in regard to the Syndicate is best set forth in the land regulations of that patriotic and beneficent institution. Section three of their latest revised terms of sale says: "If squatters should be found on any of the lands selected, the purchasers to undertake their removal, unless they prefer to abandon the property squatted upon, of which determination notice to be given to the vendors within one month from discovery of the fact of adverse possession." That is, the squatter is to be treated as an enemy and war to the knife is to be declared against him. He is not apparently entitled to the first atom of consideration at the hands of the great public swindle. Nothing in the act, so far as we have seen, protects him in the slightest degree, any more than as if he had no existence. In other parts of the bill his existence is admitted and his rights very thoroughly guarded, as in the instance of the school lands and on all government lands outside the railway belt, but once he touches the dominions of the syndicate—not only those that they have, but that they may at any time in the near or distant future acquire—all protection is withdrawn and he is left at the mercy of a body which has already declared that he will be shown no mercy. If the squatter who is above all others the most desirable actual settler, is worthy of being treated fairly when found on lands set apart for educational purposes, why should he not be treated equally well when found on lands set apart for railway purposes? The cause of education is as important as that of commercial progress, and if land set apart for educational purposes may be exchanged for other land when found to be in possession of a squatter, why should not the land set apart for railroad purposes be liable to exchange when found to be in the same position? The railroad company is allowed to exchange land found to be unsuitable, which has been set apart for their use, for other land that suits them better which has not been set apart. Then if they are allowed the privilege of exchange when the exchange is to their advantage, they should be made to concede the same privilege to others who are infinitely more necessary to the country than the railroad is; for a country with sufficient settlers can be great though it never saw a railroad, while a railroad is of no

earthly use unless there are settlers to use it. The principle acknowledged in this act, however, is that the settlers are for the railroad, not the railroad for the settlers.

If it were known where the main and branch lines of the railroad are to be built, and the lands of the company were located, the iniquity of leaving squatters at their mercy would not be so great, but up to the present time it is not known where even the main line is to be, to say nothing about the branches that may afterwards be constructed, and any settler who, no matter how many years ago, took possession of a piece of land that after survey, turns out to be part of that allotted to the company, is subject to ejectment by any person to whom the company may please to sell. There is no recourse given him by this act; all he can do is to defend his rights in a court of justice (?) placing his right of possession in the balance against the crown title and the millions of money in possession of the company. It is greatly to be feared when it comes to this that his nine points of right will be outweighed by the company's one point of might.

Similar arguments hold good in regard to the Hudson Bay Company's lands, before survey. Any settler is liable to be on a H.B. Co. section and no recourse is given him if the company wish to put him off. It is true that the Canadian Government made bargains with the H.B. Co. and the Syndicate whereby they were to have such and such lands, and of course it is not now in the power of the government alone to alter these bargains, but they were made when comparatively little was known about the country and when the conditions were different from what they are now. When the injustice they are liable to work an important part of the people's sense, government—whose reason of existence is that it shall conserve the interests of the people—should attempt to have the bargains amended so that no injury may be sustained by those in its especial care.

Let it be remembered that those for whom protection is asked are not Mennonites or Jews, or Chinamen, or of any foreign nation or strange class, they are either native born Canadians or men from other countries who have thrown in their lot completely with Canada and have a right to the same consideration as those who happen to be born on the soil. They have the first claim on the consideration of the government of Canada, and should not be obliged to stand back that their heritage and that of their children may be taken by foreigners under the auspices of a Yankee railway syndicate or of an English trading company. No matter how important or how beneficent these two institutions may be, the settlement and ownership of Canada by Canadians is of vastly more importance and of more benefit than the ends to be attained by either, and wherever these interests conflict, even if it be at the lonely cabin of the settler far away at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, if ever Canada is to be a nation worthy the name, all must be given to understand that the fact of being a Canadian gives a first right to Canadian soil.

The numbers of Canadians who leave their country and settle in the States has long been and is yet a subject of remark and wonder. Had this human tide been flowing into the North-West, Canada would no doubt occupy now a prominent position among the nations, but when it is considered that especial inducements are given to Canadians to emigrate to the United States, and every hindrance possible is thrown in the way of their coming to the North-West, while special encouragement is given to Jews and heathens, paupers and criminals, hypocrites and swindlers,

from other countries to come in and possess the land, the wonder is, not that so few, but that any come. The squatters in the North-West are the scouts, the pickets, the advance guard of Canadian settlement. They are the leaven that does now and will in the future leaven the whole lump; and it stands the people of the rest of Canada in hand to see that they shall not be crushed out of existence by any company, by any syndicate or by any government.

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